

MURDER PLANNED IN AMERICA.

King Humbert's Slayer Plotted With Other European Anarchists at Paterson, N. J.

Suicide's Letter Tells of the Society's Oath to Kill.

BRESSI WAS CHOSEN.

Reached Italy From New York Twelve Days Ago.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Tuesday, July 31.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—A special dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Monza, Monday, says:

"I have had an interview with Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert, in the guard-room of the carabinieri barracks, where he was taken immediately after his capture. Bressi was in a pitiable condition. His hands and arms were lacerated and covered with blood as the result of his struggles with the crowd, which showed every disposition to lynch him. He was stretched out on a bench, wrapped in a coat, as we entered the guardroom. He regarded us with a wild look, evidently expecting to be killed."

"In reply to my questions he answered: 'Tell me I came from America, where I was a silk weaver, in Paterson, N. J., on purpose to kill Umberto.'"

"What motive had you for killing him?" I asked.

"Simply my anarchist principles," he replied.

"It has been thought that Bressi had an accomplice, for a revolver has been found in a field near where the crime was committed. Moreover, Bressi had been seen in the park at Monza in company with a young man near where the King was in the habit of riding."

But when asked whether he had an accomplice, Bressi replied:

"I know no one. I confess to the crime. I had only just come from America. I spent the day in Bologna and then came on to Milan."

A search made at Bressi's home at Prato has resulted in the discovery of several compromising letters from New York, one of them dated June 25, signed by a woman. In this letter the writer says: 'All is ready,' and expresses the hope that Bressi will soon return."

The substance of this letter has been communicated to the New York police.

GOVERNMENT IS ALARMED.

Rome, July 30.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—The body of King Humbert of Italy, lies to-day in a chamber of the royal palace at Monza. Arrangements are now making for the removal of the remains to Rome, where a great state funeral will be held.

King Humbert's assassin came from America twelve days ago. One anarchist was selected to commit the crime, but gave up and committed suicide. This was probably Carlo Sperandio.

The assassin is 21 years old and was born in Tuscany. This is his description: Youthful in appearance; pale face; black mustache; finely dressed in black clothes, silk hat and white gloves.

The assassination of Humbert came like a bolt from a clear sky. There was no political crisis in Italy and the recent parliamentary struggle between the Republicans and Monarchists had almost faded from the public mind.

However, the government is alarmed at the situation which has so suddenly arisen and is known to fear that a revolutionary coup will be attempted by the Socialist Republicans. The Minister of War has ordered that the garrisons at Milan, Florence, Naples and Rome be strengthened and held in readiness for instant action. The capital is closely supervised and may be placed under the control of the Minister of War at any moment. This would be the first step toward placing the country under martial law.

ANARCHISTS CONCEALED BRESSI'S DEPARTURE.

Murderer and His Family Suddenly Disappeared From Their New Jersey Home.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Paterson, N. J., July 29.—Angelo Bressi was the name of a man who worked at Hamill & Booth's mill here until six months ago.

By many he is thought to be identical with the slayer of King Humbert. He took his meals at Bressi's boarding-house, No. 26 Straight street, where Carlo Sperandio also boarded.

Enrico Malatesta, the notorious Italian anarchist, who escaped from Lampedusa Island and fled to the United States in 1888, was also an occasional visitor upon Bressi. He left here on May 7, the greatest secrecy being maintained as to his movements. His wife and child, with whom he lived until his departure in Hoboken, disappeared last week and are supposed to be in hiding.

It was well known, however, to those familiar with the methods of the anarchists, that Bressi had been assigned to important business. This business, it is thought here, was Italy's King. In accordance with the anarchist prediction made by Luccheni, who murdered the Emperor of Austria.

Malatesta, who is known to have had conferences with Bressi and Sperandio, is one of the most widely known of European anarchists. He comes from one of the best and oldest families in Italy. When he made his theatrical escape from Lampedusa Island he was serving a four years' sentence for complicity in the riots of 1888.

The story of a plot to kill King Humbert was circulated in this city last week, when Giuseppe Persina, foreman in Weidenfeld's dyehouse, was murdered by Carlo Sperandio, who had, as told above, been in conference with Malatesta and Bressi. Sperandio, immediately after the murder of Persina, killed himself. The foreman of the dyehouse was returning after his day's work, and stopped to kiss his little daughter, who ran to meet him.

On the body of the murderer was found a letter, written by him, which proves conclusively that a band of anarchists has made its headquarters in this city. The letter, translated, read as follows:

"My Dear Friends and Companions: I give you to-day notice of the horrible fate that has come to me—not of my own free will, but compelled to act by the grand and brave society to which I belong. That is to say, the Anarchists. In a few words I will tell you, to the best of my ability, my story."

"In the first place, on February 2, at a drawing in Milan as to whose lot it would be to kill the King, that lot fell to me, but I, being in America, the society has left it to my full liberty to choose as a subject whomsoever I wish. So I, seeing this Giuseppe Persina, who did not respect any law, who ill-treats his own countrymen and his friends, and more than anything, he did not respect either sons or nephews, I contented myself to choose this one."

"After I did this I found myself in front of witnesses. I have killed also myself rather than have my head cut off by those cannibal Americans. Yes, there will be many that will speak about it."

Continued on Page Five.

Sudden Death of the Monarch Has Encouraged the Republicans and Their Allies.

Rumors of a Revolution Rouse the Italian Army Officers.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Outbreak May Occur Before Victor Reaches Rome.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Nice, July 30.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—As the facts in the assassination of King Humbert at Monza became known the crime looms up as one of the most cowardly and heinous crimes in history. The Italian troops have taken possession of the telegraph offices and are resorting to desperate measures to prevent the condition of affairs in Italy from becoming known beyond the border, but the truth is coming out.

Italy is on a verge of revolution. Arrangements have been completed to place the whole country under martial law if the revolutionists assert themselves.

This is the gravest crisis ever confronted by the monarchy, but the Vatican authorities are said to have given assurances that they will use all their influence to assist the established order of things.

The new King is neither mentally nor physically of great account. The intervention which must last until King Victor Emmanuel arrives at Rome from his yachting may pave the way for the success of the revolutionary plans of which King Humbert's murder was a part.

ARMY OFFICIALS ON GUARD.

Rome, July 30.—Orders have been telegraphed to all provincial officials to take steps to insure order and prevent possible revolutionary movements.

The King will be requested to summon Parliament immediately upon his return here.

The Governor of the Quirinal has sealed up all the private apartments of King Humbert, and all the doors of the palace except one.

Such rumors of the Chamber of Deputies as are in Rome meet this afternoon and adopted a resolution exonerating the crime and expressing unbounded sorrow.

Thousands of telegrams have been received from all parts of the country indicative of the deep sorrow felt by the whole nation. Everywhere work was suspended to-day, and the houses and theaters were closed. In the principal cities the municipal authorities are considering plans to honor the memory of the murdered monarch.

A procession marched through the streets cheering for the young King. At Palermo an imposing demonstration proceeded in solemn silence to the municipal offices to express the sorrow and indignation of the population, after which a vast crowd cheered the new King.

There were similar demonstrations in other cities.

ONTO ADMINISTERED TO-DAY.

All the military and naval force throughout the country will to-day (Tuesday) take the oath of fidelity to the new King.

The Cardinals met at the residence of Mgr. Rampolla to discuss the line of conduct to be followed in connection with the obsequies.

Last evening the students paraded the streets, cheering for the House of Savoy.

No disturbance of public order has been reported at any point.

A proclamation from the Queen Regent has arrived announcing the ascension of the new King, and stating that Parliament will be convoked after the funeral.

WIDOWED QUEEN'S GREAT GRIEF.

Monza, July 30.—The expression of the dead King's face is tranquil and even smiling. The corpse was blessed immediately after death. It appears that when King Humbert was wounded, he exclaimed: 'It is nothing!'

Queen Margherita arrived at the villa. It was still hoped that the King would survive, and when the truth was broken to her a heartrending scene ensued. Bursting into tears, she exclaimed:

'It is the greatest crime of the century! Humbert was good and faithful. No person could have loved his people more. He was one who bore ill-will to none.'

When the Queen's mother arrived there was another affecting scene.

The room where the body is has been filled with flowers. The Queen herself placed a wreath on the bier and knelt and prayed beside the body, and in spite of the entreaties of the Princess and Princesses she refused to quit the death chamber, which is in charge of Count Jurri, the late King's aide-de-camp.

Additional details of the tragedy are available. It happened so quickly and unexpectedly that the King was dead almost before the spectators realized what had occurred.

No special precautions had been taken. Very few police were in attendance, and only a small guard of soldiers were keeping the way clear for the carriage.

The King, amid the cheers of the crowd, came out, seated, accompanied by his wife, the Empress, General Ponio Baglia. He had entered the carriage and was just driving off when the revolver shots were fired in quick succession.

Some witnesses assert that Bressi was seen just previously waving his hands and cheering. The first shot wounded the King in the neck; the second, the fatal one, pierced his heart, and the third broke the arm of the already dying sovereign.

The crowd was stunned by the unexpected scene, but speedily a rush was made toward the assassin. He did not attempt to escape, and was roughly treated until the soldiers formed a cordon and secured him from the fury of the people.

An eyewitness says that immediately after the shots were fired the King fell back, pressing his hand to his heart. He was instantly supported by General Ponio Baglia, who told the coachman to drive with all speed to the castle. After his exclamation: 'It is nothing,' he did not utter a sound. Blood gushed from his mouth.

According to one witness of the assassination, King Humbert had been going about

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

Missouri—General failure Tuesday and Wednesday. A north wind. Illinois—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday. Light to fresh northerly winds. Arkansas—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; easterly winds.

1. Legation's Close Prisoners in Peking. Humbert's Murder Planned in United States.

2. Mrs. John O'Day Attempts Suicide. Must Have Lawyer's Advice.

3. Jester Parried Lawyer's Thrust. Powers Responsible for Armed Men. Board of Inquiry at Camp Lincoln. Minister Preached While Church Burned.

4. Prosecutors Indorse Abolishing Grand Jury.

5. City News in Brief. Appropriation Bill Goes to Today. Supposed Dead Man Found Alive.

6. Captain Young Knocked Senseless. Doctor Talmage Greets the Queen. Hoyt's Friends Seek His Release. New Telegraph System Proposed. Baden Powell is Again Redgeed.

7. Race Track Results. O'Brien Could Not Stay the Limit.

8. Baseball Scores. Bryan Goes East Next Monday. Weather Report.

9. Editorial. German-American Vote Forecasted. City Hospital Ordinance Ready. Notes About St. Louisans.

10. Many Republicans Support Bryan. Complaints About Alaskan Boundary.

11. Republic Want Ads. 12. New Corporations. Transfers of Realty. The Railways. Santa Fe Buys a Texas Line. 'Kentucky Town' Has a Romance.

13. Grain and Other Markets. 14. Financial.

15. Brief Prompted Him to Suicide. 16. Mrs. O'Day's Story. 17. Julian Laughlin Saves a Woman's Life. Colonel Wetmore Retires and Will Go Abroad. Money-Order Funds Short. Wife Caused His Arrest.

In a democratic manner and had arrived at the gymnasium grounds to distribute prizes at 5:30 o'clock in the evening. He stood on a small platform, surrounded by a crowd of cheering people. He was in civilian attire, in the best of health and happy spirits. He left the platform at 10:20 o'clock and entered an open carriage.

Just as the carriage started and the people were crowding closely around it, the three fatal shots were heard.

The King fell forward without a word or a struggle. His last words had been the conclusion of his speech on the platform: 'It gives me great pleasure to be among my own people after so long an absence from Monza.'

After a few moments of confusion the carriage was driven at full speed to the Royal Castle.

The carriage covered the distance between the Gymnastic Society Clubhouse, where the crime was committed, and the royal villa at great speed, requiring but three minutes.

The King expired on the way.

VICTOR DUE AT BRINDISI.

Brindisi, July 29.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—King Victor Emmanuel III and Queen Helene, in their yacht, will arrive at Brindisi (on the coast) to-morrow.

The new King was expected to arrive at Corfu to-night, and a telegram from Queen Margherita was awaiting him, announcing the assassination of King Humbert, and urging him to hasten home.

SISTER OF THE DEAD KING.

Aix-les-Bains, July 29.—Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.—Maria Pia, Queen Dowager of Portugal, and sister of King Humbert, left for Monza to-day.

KING HUMBERT'S DEATH PREDICTED.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Geneva, July 29.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—The assassination of King Humbert was predicted by Luccheni, the anarchist who stabbed the Emperor of Austria to death.

Now that his prediction has come true, the greatest importance attaches to what he said. When Luccheni was arrested he declared: 'Another will kill King Humbert within a year.'

Luccheni was present at a meeting of anarchists when seven European sovereigns were condemned to death and men selected to carry out each sentence. One of the rulers doomed was King Humbert.

This meeting was held at Zurich. A French detective in disguise was present at the conspiracy. The French Foreign Office notified the Italian Government of the plot. The guard around the King was doubled, and extraordinary precautions frustrated the design at that time. A second meeting of anarchists was held at Zurich about a week after the first. None of those assigned to assassinate the rulers had carried out their promise. Accusations of cowardice were made.

At this Luccheni said: 'I will show that I am no coward. I will kill some one.' The next day he went to Geneva. His purpose, he confessed, after his arrest, was to slay the Duke of Orleans, but he arrived too late.

Luccheni was a fanatical product of the dissatisfaction in Italy. He was implicated in the riots at Milan and had to flee. He said he would have killed King Humbert himself if he had had the money to carry him from Geneva to Italy.

MACDONALD'S NOTE.

England Hears From Her Envoy Under July 21 Date.

SAFE ON THE 22nd

All Women and Children in the British Legation.

London, July 31, 1:05 a. m.—The Admiralty has made public the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Bruce at Tien-Tsin:

"Following message from Peking: 'British Legation, Peking, July 21.—To July 16 repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides. Both rifle and artillery fire. Since July 16, an armistice, but a cordon is strictly drawn on both sides of the position. Chinese barricades close to ours.'

"All women and children in the British Legation. Casualties to date, sixty-two killed, including Captain Strouts. A number of wounded in hospital, including Captain Halliday. Rest of legation all well, except David Oliphant and Warren, killed July 21."

"MACDONALD."

READY TO ADVANCE.

London, July 31, 4:58 a. m.—A special from Tien-Tsin asserts that the British and American forces are getting ready to advance within forty-eight hours. Li Hung Chang remains at Shanghai. He says that the great heat prevents him continuing the journey to Peking.

HOLDING OUT JULY 21.

Brussels, July 30.—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated to-day, says that according to the Governor of Shan-Tung, an imperial decree announces that all the Ministers are safe. The rebels attacked the British legation on July 8, but were repulsed with the loss of 1,000. Through the intermediary of the Governor of Shan-Tung, a telegram from the Russian Admiral, Alexieff, has reached the Ministers in Peking. Chinese sources say that the Europeans were held out on July 21 in the Catholic cathedral.

WASHINGTON MORE HOPEFUL.

Washington, July 30.—Now that the London Foreign Office has heard from Sir Claude Macdonald, the officials here confidently expect that within a very short time something will come from Minister Conner if he is still alive. This belief is based on the assumption that Mr. Conner's facilities for communication with his Government are at least equal to those possessed by his diplomatic colleague and that he will avail himself of the very first opportunity to let the people of the United States know that he is alive and what are the real conditions in Peking.

Officials are horrified at the great number of persons who have been killed and wounded and say that when the day of reckoning comes China will have a big account to settle with different nations.

CONSL FOWLER'S DISPATCH.

Washington, July 30.—The Secretary of State received at midnight last night this dispatch from Mr. Fowler, American Consul at Che-Foo, dated July 29.

"A letter from the German Legation, dated 21st inst., received at Tien-Tsin. German loss is ten dead and twelve injured. Chinese ceased their attack on the 12th. Baron von Ketteler's body said to be safe. The Austrian, Dutch and Spanish Legations destroyed and the French partially."

"A letter from the Japanese Legation, dated 21st inst., received at Tien-Tsin. Ten battalions of Chinese shelled the legations consecutively from the 20th of June, and stopped on the 17th of July, but may renew. The enemy are decreasing. The German, Russian, American, British and half the Japanese and French Legations still defended. Japanese say they have food for the moment, but little ammunition. The Emperor and Empress are reported at Peking."

The letter referred to by the Consul as coming from the German Legation at Peking is supposed here to have been an autograph letter, and, as such, absolutely removed from the possibility of fraud. The Japanese are also supposed to have come down to the sea without having passed through Chinese hands. It was one of the first results of the private messenger system inaugurated by the commanders of the allied forces. Taken in conjunction, the two reports submitted by Mr. Fowler added overwhelmingly to the weight of testimony in favor of existence of the legations.

LONDON NOW CONVINCED.

London, July 30.—The British Consul at Tien-Tsin telegraphs to the Foreign Office to-day that a letter from a Japanese Colonel in Peking states that the legations were safe July 22. There had been no firing on the legations since July 17. The Consul adds: 'A reliable messenger, who failed to enter Peking, but reached there, returns, stating that there was no firing on the legations between July 15 and July 19.'

LETTER FROM GERMAN LEGATION.

Berlin, July 30.—The German Legation at Tien-Tsin has telegraphed, under date of Saturday, July 15, to the Foreign Office as follows: 'The German Secretary of Legation at Peking, Herr Below, writes July 21: 'Thanks for your news July 19, the condition of Carles satisfactory. The remaining members of the legation are all right. The detachment of the guards lost ten killed and fourteen wounded. The houses of the legation, much damaged by cannon fire, are held by the guard. The attack of the Chinese troops on us ceased July 15. Speediest possible advance of relief troops urgent and necessary.'

"According to trustworthy report, the

TRUCE AT PEKING SINCE JULY 16---LEGATIONERS CLOSE PRISONERS.

Surrounded by Barricades of the Hostile Chinese Force.

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STREET SCENE IN PEKING.

MRS. JOHN O'DAY SHOOT'S HERSELF.

Commits the Deed at Lindell Hotel While Her Husband and E. W. Banister Are in an Adjoining Room—Wound Dangerous.

Mrs. Alice O'Day, wife of Colonel John O'Day, the railroad attorney of Springfield, Mo., shot herself in the left side with a .38-caliber revolver in the bathroom adjoining her room at the Lindell Hotel yesterday afternoon. The bullet lodged in her left lung, inflicting a wound which the attending physicians fear will prove fatal. Mrs. O'Day is at the hotel under the care of Doctor Hubert, who would allow no one to see her.

The motive which prompted Mrs. O'Day to take her own life is not positively known in the absence of any definite statement from her, although various causes are assigned. Her husband and E. W. Banister, a mutual friend, were in her room when she was summoned by the hotel attendants after she committed the deed, her husband explained that his wife's mind was deranged and that she had wounded herself while temporarily insane.

Mrs. O'Day would not tell the policeman why she had shot herself, and Mr. Banister maintained silence. He was a mutual friend of Mrs. O'Day and Mr. Banister, who was summoned by the hotel attendants after she committed the deed, her husband explained that his wife's mind was deranged and that she had wounded herself while temporarily insane.

Doctor Hubert, house physician of the hotel, refused to say a word about the case beyond the mere statement that his patient is in a very dangerous condition.

Last night, when the news of the shooting leaked out, neither Colonel O'Day nor Mr. Banister could be located. It was stated that they had gone to Mr. Banister's home at No. 238 Vernon avenue, where Colonel O'Day could rest after the trying ordeal he had undergone. He had not been seen since he was found at the hotel, and it was found that they had not been to the house.

Registered Yesterday Morning.

Colonel O'Day registered at the hotel at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was accompanied to room No. 106, but did not go upstairs. He went to the dining-room, had breakfast and left the hotel. He returned about 10 o'clock, and was found by his wife, who was waiting for him. She registered his wife's name on the book below his own and the two went upstairs.

Clerk Lewis was on duty, and he noticed something was wrong in room No. 106, that a woman had shot herself, and a physician was needed immediately. Clerk Lewis sent for Doctor Hubert and Doctor Bremer and summoned Manager Bas Henderson. He also sent a messenger for a policeman, and Patrolman James Kirk responded.

Bullet Penetrated Lung.

When the physicians reached the room they found Mrs. O'Day lying on the floor near the bathroom door, unconscious and bleeding from a bullet wound in the left breast. She was placed on the bed and they made a careful investigation of the wound. No attempt was made to extract the bullet. The upper portion of her body was incised in a plaster-of-paris mold to prevent the torn lung becoming infected through the natural process of breathing, and absolute rest and quiet were imposed on the patient as a preliminary to her ultimate recovery.

Mrs. O'Day refused to tell Patrolman Kirk when she was questioned, why she had shot herself. Whether her refusal was due to insanity, or whether it was unwillingness on her part to make public the motive which had prompted the deed, the policeman is unable to determine. On the advice of the physicians, he refrained from questioning her closely.

Colonel O'Day's Statement.

Her husband made a statement to the officer, while the physicians were dressing his wife's wound. He said that he and Mr. Banister went to the Lindell Hotel to see Mrs. O'Day, who had been in the room when Mrs. O'Day suddenly excused herself and went to the bathroom adjoining the room, closing and fastening the door behind her. He and Banister continued their conversation, which was interrupted a few seconds later by the sound of a pistol shot in the bathroom.

The two men, divining what had occurred, sprang simultaneously to the bathroom door and attempted to open it. When they found it locked, Mr. Banister threw himself against

New Left the Hotel.

Colonel O'Day remained at the hotel at his wife's bedside until 6 o'clock. His own condition was such that he required the attention of a physician. No one knew what the cause was until 6 o'clock, or if this fact was known at the hotel, it was concealed. It was given out that he had gone to Mr. Banister's home at No. 238 Vernon avenue.

A Republic reporter called at this house late last night. Repeated knocks on the front door brought no response. A second knock was made, and the door was opened by a man who said that Mr. Banister and his family had not been at home for two days. He was under the impression that they had gone to Chicago. Several newspapers were called up as by carriers, were on the porch, indicating that no one had been at home for at least a day or two.

Colonel O'Day Had Gone Out With Mr. Banister, and That He Had Not Returned.

Inquiries at other hotels failed to reveal his whereabouts.

Doctor Hubert, when seen last night, courteously but positively refused to discuss the shooting from any standpoint. "I was called in professionally," he said, "to treat a patient. I can only say that my patient is now in a very dangerous condition. I will not be able to say definitely what the outcome will be until to-morrow. At present she has small chance of recovery."

FIRST MET HIS WIFE HERE.

Colonel O'Day Recently Willed Her a Fortune—His Career.

Colonel John O'Day was married to his present wife, who is his second, eight years ago. He and during all that time Mrs. O'Day was a Springfield woman, by whom he had two sons. She left him.

Before she was granted a divorce, Colonel O'Day settled an annuity upon her. She still lives in a fine house in Springfield. One of her sons has lived with her most of the time. Colonel O'Day has a magnificent residence in St. Louis near in Springfield. His present wife is of an ardent temperament. She filled the house with elegant works of art and fine tapestry, entertained lavishly at times and was recognized as one of the charitable women of the city.

Some time ago Mrs. O'Day decided that she wanted to live in the country. The Colonel purchased a large tract of land near Springfield. Forthwith a landscape gardener was employed, and he worked a year on the place. A lake was constructed and rustic bridges were thrown over a small stream. A magnificent castle was one of her whims, and the Colonel did not hesitate to go deep into his pocket for its construction. It took a year to complete the building, and the Colonel was in the country. Mrs. O'Day went each day to oversee the work and suggest things to her liking about the house and the grounds. When it was completed, she moved into it.

Colonel John O'Day was once a prominent figure in Missouri politics. He was chairman of the Democratic State Committee and was always recognized as a shrewd politician. Four years ago he was suggested as chairman of the Democratic State Committee again, but he withdrew from the race. As a business man he has made a success of life. His fortune is estimated at something more than \$100,000. It is invested in lands along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, of which line he was general solicitor for years. He owns the Metropolitan Hotel at Springfield and is said to have an interest in the Ozark. He is a director in the National Exchange Bank of Springfield, an institution which has more than \$1,000,000 on deposit. He owns other valuable real estate in Springfield.

Colonel O'Day, it is said, holds most of the stock of the Oriol building, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Locust

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